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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/720,885	04/02/2001	Marie Bern	15292.3	5867

22913 7590 06/21/2005

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EXAMINER	
LAZARO, DAVID R	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2155	

DATE MAILED: 06/21/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/720,885	BERN, MARIE	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	David Lazaro	2155	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *01 April 2005*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,4-9 and 11-13* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1,4-9 and 11-13* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This office action is in response to the amendment filed 04/01/05.

2. Claims 1, 5, 9 and 12 were amended.

3. Claims 2-3, 10 and 14 are canceled.

4. Claims 1, 4-9 and 11-13 are pending in this office action.

New Grounds of Rejection

5. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 1, 4-9 and 11-13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,047,327 by Tso et al. (Tso) in view of U.S. Patent Application 2001/0032254 by Hawkins (Hawkins).

8. With respect to Claim 1, Tso teaches a method for accessing information stored at an information server (Col. 5 lines 31-53) and being retrievable using the Internet (Col. 2 lines 1-6), the location of said information being specified by address data stored at an address server which is connected to the Internet (Col. 6 lines 5-20), the address

data being associated with an identifier in said address server (Col. 6 lines 5-10), the method comprising the acts of: transmitting said identifier in a message from said address server to a mobile station (Col. 8 lines 48-53) using a short message based service provided in a mobile communication network (Col. 11 lines 19-26); retrieving, at said mobile station, said identifier from said message (Col. 8 lines 48-58) and relaying the identifier to means for accessing the Internet associated with the mobile station (Col. 15 lines 19-27); accessing said address server from said means for accessing the Internet, using an Internet protocol over a data communication bearer service provided to said mobile station by said mobile communication network (Col. 15 lines 19-27), by transmitting a URL designating said address Server (The examiner notes a URL would be used to access a resource, such as the address server, on the internet as in Col. 15 lines 19-27); selecting said information with said means for accessing the internet by using said identifier when accessing the address server (Col. 8 lines 48-60); and providing said information, identified by the address data associated with the identifier, to said mobile station using an Internet protocol over said data communication bearer service (Col. 8 lines 58-64 and Col. 24 lines 60-66). Tso further teaches information can be provided from a content databases to said mobile station via the address server (Col. 8 lines 47-57 and Col. 24 lines 60-66). Tso does not explicitly disclose using the identifier as an argument to the URL when accessing the address server. Tso also does not explicitly disclose using said address data associated with the identifier at said address server to access said information server over the internet such that said information is provided from said information server to said mobile station via said

address server. Hawkins teaches a similar method of using an identifier associated with address data stored in a proxy server (Page 37 [0378]-[0379] and Page 38 [0383]-[0389}). The identifier is used as an argument of a URL such that the address data associated with the identifier can be used by the proxy server to retrieve the information over the internet and subsequently provide it to the mobile station via the proxy server (Page 38 [0383]-[0389]). Use of a proxy server in such a manner allows for improved communications to the wireless client (mobile station) by reducing the amount of data sent over the network (Page 37 [0381]). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the method disclosed by Tso and modify it as indicated by Hawkins such that the method further comprises selecting said information with said means for accessing the internet by using said identifier as an argument to said URL when accessing the address server; and providing said information, identified by the address data associated with the identifier, to said mobile station using an Internet protocol over said data communication bearer service, by using said address data associated with the identifier at said address server to access said information server over the internet, said information being provided from said information server to said mobile station via said address server. One would be motivated to have this, as it is desirable to improve the way handheld devices access Internet information over relatively low bandwidth networks (Page 2 [0018] and Page 37 [00381]).

9. With respect to Claim 4, Tso in view of Hawkins teaches all the limitations of Claim 1 and further teaches wherein said accessing act comprises attaching said

identifier as an argument to a mobile station prestored URL designating said address server (Col. 15 lines 19-27 of Tso - The examiner notes that the URL or any location identifer for the address server would be need to present on the mobile station before the identifier could be sent as part of the request noted in Col. 15 lines 19-27 and is therefore 'prestored').

10. With respect to Claim 5, Tso in view of Hawkins teaches all the limitations of Claim 1 and further teaches monitoring, at said address server, said information at said information server (Col. 13 lines 35-58 of Tso); and performing said act of transmitting said identifier to said mobile station for notifying mobile station of a change in said information at said information server (Col. 13 lines 59-64 of Tso).

11. With respect to Claim 6, Tso in view of Hawkins teaches all the limitations of Claim 5 and further teaches wherein said monitoring act comprises accepting push data transfers from said information server storing said information (Col. 6 line 64 - Col. 7 line 9 of Tso).

12. With respect to Claim 7, Tso in view of Hawkins teaches all the limitations of Claim 1 and further teaches wherein said communication network is a GSM network and said message based service is a mobile data service provided by said GSM network (Col. 3 line 49 - Col. 4 line 3 of Tso).

13. With respect to Claim 8, Tso in view of Hawkins teaches all the limitations of Claim 7 and further teaches wherein said mobile data service is either SMS or USSD service (Col. 3 lines 49-54 of Tso).

14. With respect to Claim 9, Tso teaches an arrangement at a server for providing access to information stored at an information server (Col. 5 lines 31-53) and being retrievable using the Internet (Col. 2 lines 1-6), the arrangement comprising means for storing address data specifying the location of said information and for storing an identifier which is associated with said address data (Col. 6 lines 5-20); means for transmitting said identifier in a message to a mobile station using a short message based service provided by a mobile communication network (Col. 11 lines 20-27), and access means for, during an Internet session with said mobile station (Col. 15 lines 19-27), receiving said identifier transmitted from the mobile station and deriving the address data associated with said identifier (Col. 8 lines 48-53), wherein said derived address data identifies said information which should be transferred to said mobile station (Col. 8 lines 48-57 and Col. 24 lines 60-66); and means for providing said information identified with said derived address data to said mobile station (Col. 8 lines 48-57 and Col. 24 lines 60-66), the means comprising providing information from content databases to said mobile station via the address server (Col. 8 lines 48-57 and Col. 24 lines 60-66). Tso does not explicitly disclose using the identifier as an argument in a URL. Tso does not explicitly disclose using said derived address data to access said information at said information server over the internet and further transferring said information accessed at said information server to said mobile station using an Internet protocol over a data communication bearer service provided by said mobile communication network. Hawkins teaches a similar method of using an identifier associated with address data stored in a proxy server (Page 37 [0378]-[0379] and Page

38 [0383]-[0389}). The identifier is used as an argument of a URL such that the address data associated with the identifier can be used by the proxy server to retrieve the information over the internet and subsequently provide it to the mobile station via the proxy server (Page 38 [0383]-[0389]). Use of a proxy server in such a manner allows for improved communications to the wireless client (mobile station) by reducing the amount of data sent over the network (Page 37 [0381]). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the arrangement disclosed by Tso and modify it as indicated by Hawkins such that the method further comprises receiving said identifier as an argument in a URL transmitted from the mobile station and deriving the address data associated with said identifier; and using said derived address data to access said information at said information server over the internet; and transferring said information accessed at said information server to said mobile station using an Internet protocol over a data communication bearer service provided by said mobile communication network. One would be motivated to have this, as it is desirable to improve the way handheld devices access Internet information over relatively low bandwidth networks (Page 2 [0018] and Page 37 [00381]).

15. With respect to Claim 11, Tso in view of Hawkins teaches all the limitations of Claim 9 and further teaches wherein said access means are arranged to: transfer said derived address data to said mobile station (Col. 25 lines 20-24 of Tso).

16. With respect to Claim 12, Tso teaches an arrangement at a mobile station (Col. 4 lines 54-64) for accessing information stored (Col. 5 lines 31-53) at an information

server and being retrievable using the Internet (Col. 2 lines 1-6), the arrangement comprising; means for receiving from an address server an identifier (Col. 8 lines 48-58) being transferred in a message of a short message based service provided by a mobile communication network (Col. 11 lines 20-27 and Col. 3 lines 49-55); and access means for associating said received identifier with a URL designating said address server (The examiner notes a URL would be used to access a resource, such as the address server, on the internet as in Col. 15 lines 19-27), accessing said address server, by means of the URL, using an Internet protocol over a data communication bearer service provided by the mobile communication network (Col. 15 lines 19-27), and for receiving said information from said address server over said Internet protocol and said data communication bearer service (Col. 8 lines 47-57 and Col. 24 lines 60-66). Tso further teaches information can be provided from a content databases to said mobile station via the address server (Col. 8 lines 47-57 and Col. 24 lines 60-66). Tso does not explicitly disclose using the identifier as an argument in a URL designating said address server. Tso does not explicitly disclose said information having been retrieved by the address server from the information server over the internet in response to the address server being accessed by the mobile station. Hawkins teaches a similar method of using an identifier associated with address data stored in a proxy server (Page 37 [0378]-[0379] and Page 38 [0383]-[0389}). The identifier is used as an argument of a URL such that the address data associated with the identifier can be used by the proxy server to retrieve the information over the internet and subsequently provide it to the mobile station via the proxy server (Page 38 [0383]-[0389]). Use of a proxy server in such a

manner allows for improved communications to the wireless client (mobile station) by reducing the amount of data sent over the network (Page 37 [0381]). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the arrangement disclosed by Tso and modify it as indicated by Hawkins such that the arrangement further comprises access means for attaching said received identifier as an argument in a URL designating said address server; and said information having been retrieved by the address server from the information server over the internet in response to the address server being accessed by the mobile station.

17. With respect to Claim 13, Tso in view of Hawkins teaches all the limitations of Claim 12 and further teaches wherein said access means are provided to attach said identifier as an argument to a mobile station prestored URL designating said address server (Col. 15 lines 19-27 of Tso - The examiner notes that the URL or any location identifer for the address server would be need to present on the mobile station before the identifier could be sent as part of the request noted in Col. 15 lines 19-27 and is therefore 'prestored').

Response to Arguments

18. Applicant's arguments filed 04/01/05 have been fully considered. Based on the new grounds of rejection, the arguments are in part, moot. Pertinent issues are still discussed.

19. Applicant states on page 8 of the remarks, "*If the information sought by the client is contained within the server content database 51, the server retrieves the information from the server content database 51 and transmits the information to the client; thus, in*

this method of operation, the Tso server does not access or retrieve any information from an internet site in direct response to any request from the client."

a. The examiner respectfully disagrees with this interpretation of Tso. In Col. 8, lines 49-57, Tso describe an Infobite, which contains the resource identifier associated with address data, is received by the user. When the user is ready to retrieve the associated information, this resource identifier is sent to the Infocast server (address server). At this point there are two options for the Infocast server. The Infocast server will either send a fully qualified URL associated with the resource identifier to the user, or transmit the actual information associated with resource identifier. Thus, in Tso, the client is directly requesting information through the use of the received resource identifier, and information is accessed and provided to the user based on the resource identifier received by the Infocast server. Tso is silent, however, as to the explicit capability of responding to a resource identifier, sent from the user to the Infocast server, by using the address data associated with the identifier at the Infocast server to access the information over the internet. While it may be implied through the teachings of Tso, that such a capability exists based in part on the basic functionality involved with mapping resources identifiers to URLs, the rejection presents that such a feature as well as the use of the identifier as an argument to a URL is obvious in view of the Hawkins reference.

Conclusion

20. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David Lazaro whose telephone number is 571-272-3986. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30-5:00 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Saleh Najjar can be reached on 571-272-4006. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

David Lazaro
June 14, 2005

SALEH NAJJAR
PRIMARY EXAMINER